

**10TH INTERNATIONAL COMMAND AND CONTROL RESEARCH AND
TECHNOLOGY SYMPOSIUM: THE FUTURE OF C2**

**Ritz-Carlton
McLean, VA
June 14, 2005**

Estimating Situational Awareness Parameters for Net Centric Warfare from Experiments

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Report Documentation Page			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188		
Public reporting burden for the collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington VA 22202-4302. Respondents should be aware that notwithstanding any other provision of law, no person shall be subject to a penalty for failing to comply with a collection of information if it does not display a currently valid OMB control number.					
1. REPORT DATE JUN 2005		2. REPORT TYPE		3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2005 to 00-00-2005	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Estimating Situational Awareness Parameters for Net Centric Warfare from Experiments (Briefing Charts)			5a. CONTRACT NUMBER		
			5b. GRANT NUMBER		
			5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER		
6. AUTHOR(S)			5d. PROJECT NUMBER		
			5e. TASK NUMBER		
			5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER		
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Defense Information Systems Agency,GIG Engineering,5275 leesburg Pike Skyline 7,Falls Church,VA,22041			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)			10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)		
			11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)		
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES The original document contains color images.					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 16	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified			

What are the Determinants of Situational Awareness?

- Situational Awareness(SA)= the proportion of the mission critical set of warfighting platforms correctly identified by a warfighter (COG cf GT).(Hiniker & Entin,'90;Perry et al. RAND'04)
- H1: Use of a Common Operational Picture(COP) by a warfighting team causes improved SA.
- H2: Increased time spent by a warfighting team collaborating with the COP causes improved SA.

Scenario

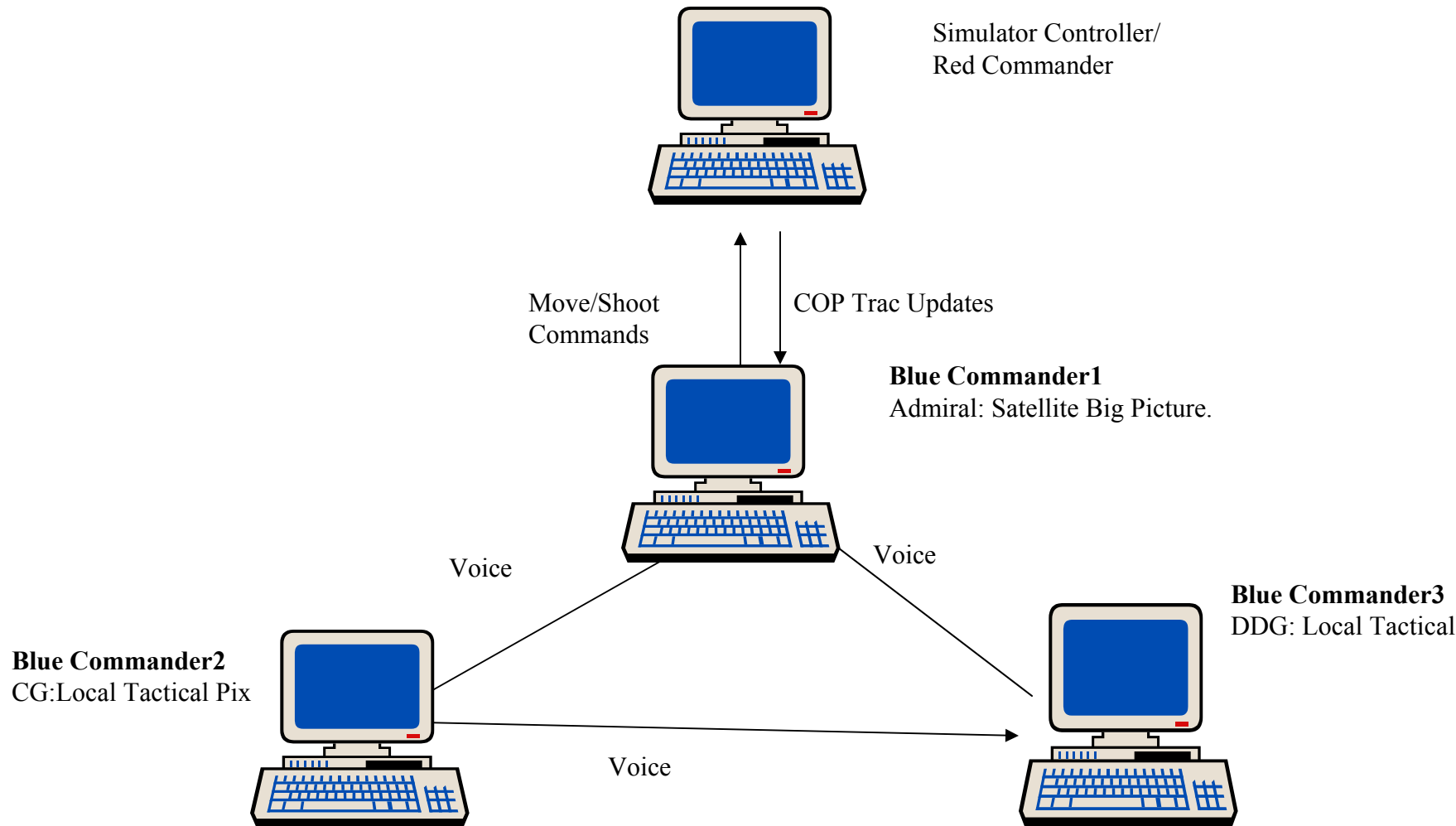
Persian Gulf setting where:

- Two Blue Ships, CG, and DDG, and air protecting several oil platforms are under attack by
- Twelve Red fast attack craft, Zhuks and Svetlyzks
- Analogous to Operation Praying Mantis in 1988 and to the Basrah terrorist incident of Spring 2004

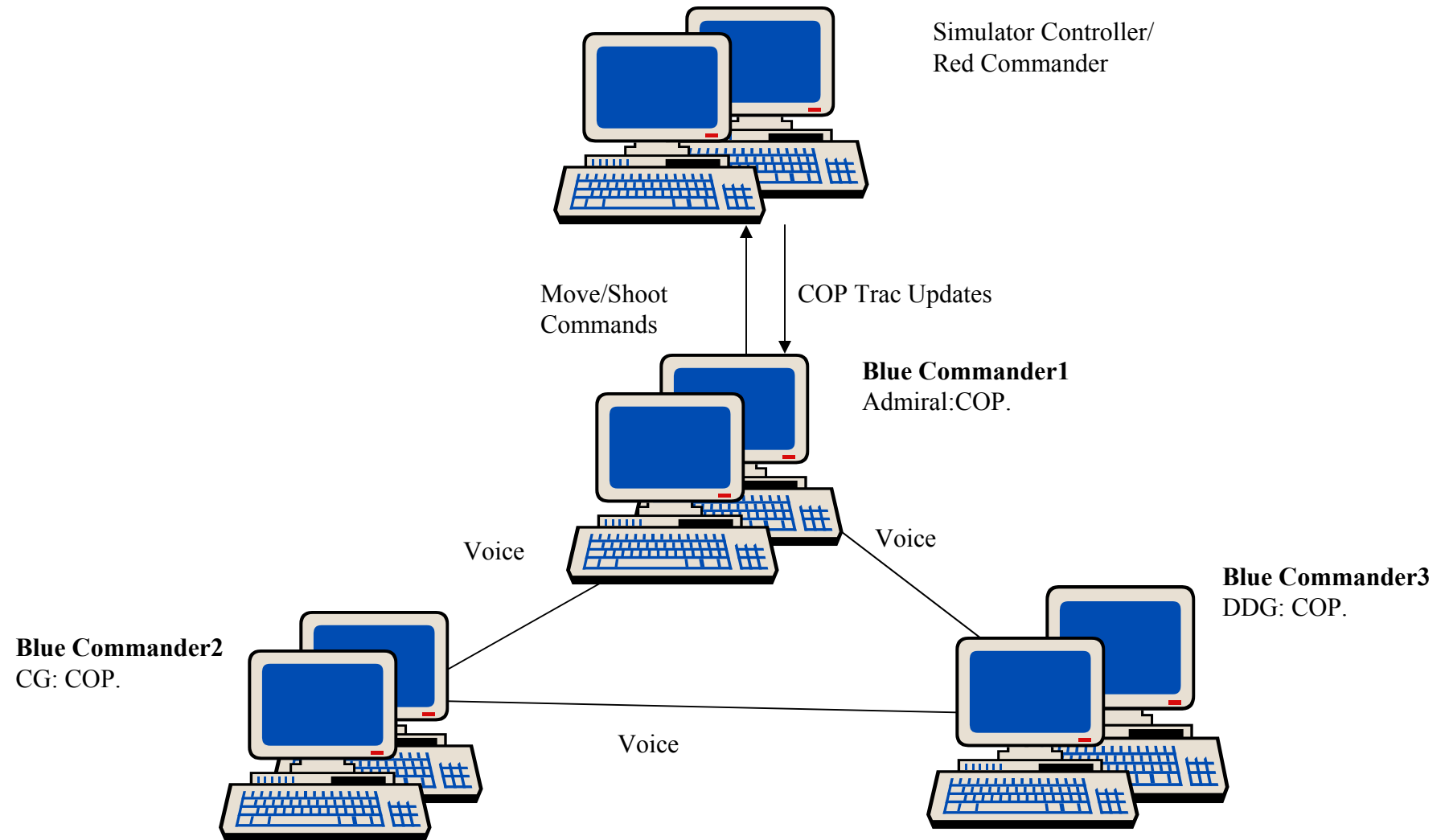
Baseline vs. COP Technology

- In the baseline condition, each of the two ship captains has only his local tactical picture fed by organic ship sensors and the admiral has only the big picture fed by satellites; they communicate by voice.
- In the experimental condition, all three military players share a COP view of the Gulf (big picture and little pictures) and communicate via voice.

Set Up for Exp: Baseline Condition



Set Up for Exp: COP Condition



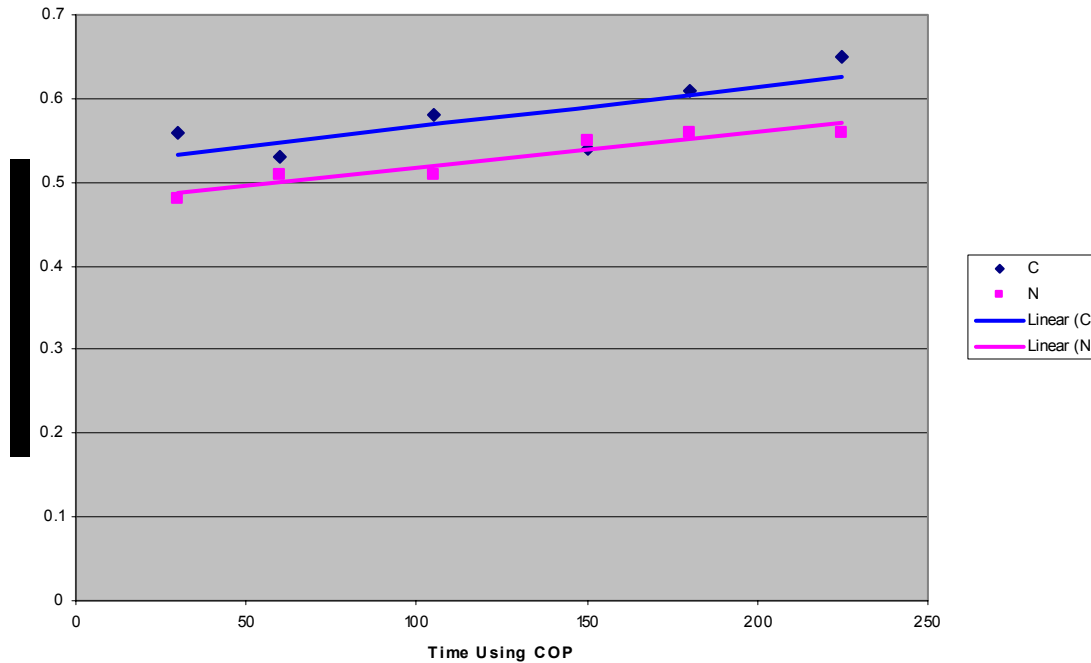
Creating Team Hardness in Lab

- **Team Hardness = the completeness of the team system for recording and retrieving info, $TM(T)$, depends on how frequently team has recently collaborated, T .**
- **$T = t + \tau$, where t = time elapsed since start of the operation and τ = length of time the team has been training or operating together.**(Perry, Signori, & Boone,2004)

Results for H1:COP causes improved SA.

- Experiment at NOSC with 3, 3-man teams proving COP causes increased Situational Awareness:
 $\Delta x = .05, .55$ cf $.50$, $n = 12$ trials, confidence = 98%*
- *Hiniker,P.& Entin,E. The Effects of Shared Battle Graphics on Team Performance in Crisis Situations: HEAT Experimental Results. *Proceedings of the JDL BRG C2 Research Symposium*, July 1990.
- Experiment at MITRE with 4, 3-man teams proving COP causes more favorable Loss/Exchange Ratio:
 $\Delta x = .14, .68$ cf $.54$, $n = 16$ trials, confidence = 96%**
- **Hiniker,P. & Entin,E. Cognitive Processing in Command Crises:New HEAT Experiments on Shared Battle Graphics & Time Tagging. *Proceedings of the JDL BRG C2 Research Symposium*, July 1992.

Results for H2: Increased time spent by a team collaborating with COP causes increased SA

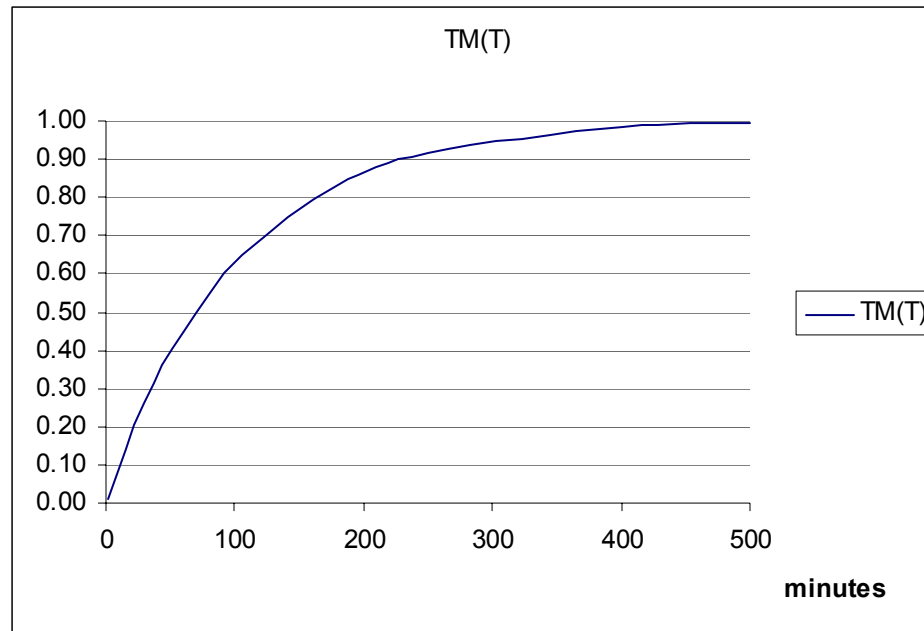


For COP Condition, $r = .76$, $p = .07$;
for Non-COP, $r = .95$, $p = .004$;
for Combined, $r = .95$, $p = .003$.

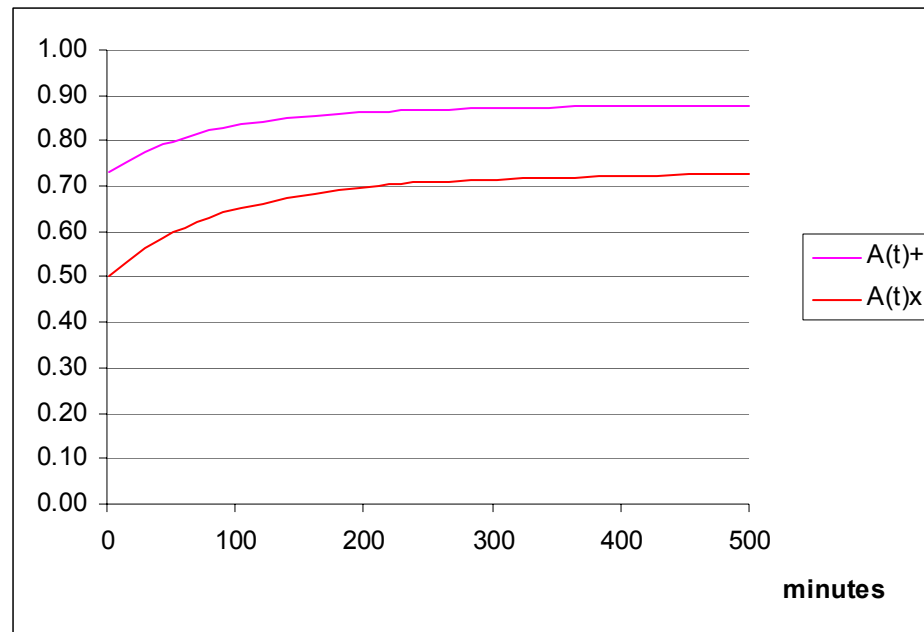
Discussion

- Strong experimental support was found for (H1) use of COP and (H2) Time spent by team collaborating as causes of improved Situational Awareness
- The form of the $T \rightarrow SA$ relationship is linear, within the time range observed.
- Models of NCW involving SA should develop hand in hand with experimental investigations

Model Relationship between $TM(T)$ and T , (where $a = .01$)



Dynamic Model Relationship between Situational Awareness ($A(t)$) and T, (where $K = .98$)



Back-Up Slides

- Examples of NCW Parameter Estimates
- Definition of NCW Measures
- Data Set

Confidence Intervals for Differences Due to Advanced Tech Usage on Situational Awareness Parameters

- For original COP cf Partial COP Exp at NOSC where sample size ($n=12/2$ pairs), sample deviation ($s=.04$), μ = true population difference: Obtained Situational Awareness $\Delta x = +.05$
 - $.010 < \mu < .090$ @ 98% confidence;
 - $.025 < \mu < .075$ @ 90% confidence;
 - $.038 < \mu < .062$ @ 75% confidence.
- For augmented Exp with sample size ($n=16/2$ pairs), sample deviation (assumed $s=.04$), Situational Awareness...
 - $\Delta x = .03$, yields 98% confidence in a true population difference;
 - $\Delta x = .02$, yields 90% confidence in a true population difference;
 - $\Delta x = .01$, yields 75% confidence in a true population difference.
- For Time spent by team collaborating with COP,
 $\Delta x = 2.5\%$ per hour, where $0 < T < 240$ minutes

Measurement Definitions for Operational Assessment of COP in NCW

- **Confidence Intervals for ΔSA (Δx)** from exp, for t-distribution
 $\Delta x - t_{\alpha} (s/\sqrt{n}) < \mu < \Delta x + t_{\alpha} (s/\sqrt{n})$, where $s = \sqrt{(\sum x_i / n - 1)}$
- Confidence intervals for ΔSA (Δx) from exp, for F-distribution
 $(x_{.1} - x_{.2}) - \sqrt{F_{\alpha} s_w} \sqrt{(2(k-1)/n)} < \mu < (x_{.1} - x_{.2}) + \sqrt{F_{\alpha} s_w} \sqrt{(2(k-1)/n)}$,
 where $s_w = \sqrt{(wss/k(n-1))}$ and wss = within groups sum of squares
- **Situational Awareness (SA)** = Proportion of mission critical set of warfighting platforms correctly identified by a warfighter (Ground Truth cf. COG @ t_i)
- **Shared Situational Awareness** = Proportion of overlap between pairs of COGs for complete warfighting team.
- **Speed of Command** ($t_d = t_c + t_r + t_a + t_b$), where total speed of command is the sum of time to size up situation + time to plan + time to act + time to complete decision cycle with battle damage assessment
- **Combat Effectiveness** = Loss/Exchange Ratio = red platform losses / (red + blue + neutral losses)

Grouped Data from Exp. Trials

Sequence of
Observations COP no-COP Delta

I 1	.56	.48	.08
I 2	.53	.51	.02
I 3	.58	.51	.07
II 1	.54	.55	-.01
II 2	.61	.56	.05
II 3	.65	.56	.09
Average	.58	.53	.05